

Hon. Secretary of State

American



Recorder.

"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1823.

[NO. 415.]

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, very little has been published of the conjectures and opinions of members of that body on the popularity and relative prospects of the most prominent pretenders to the next Presidency. But in the absence of this imposition, which has been practised upon the people to a vexatious and imprudent extent, we now have the cogitations and prophetic visions of such editors of newspapers as have pledged themselves to the support of some favorite candidate. In the mass of papers which we are weekly receiving from all parts of the Union, it is not uncommon for us to find calculations, by which it will appear that Mr. Adams will succeed by nearly an unanimous vote;—Mr. Crawford, 'to a dead set,' will be nominated by a Congressional caucus, and *ergo*, he must be elected;—Mr. Calhoun has all South Carolina, Alabama, one half Maryland and Pennsylvania, and if, and if New York and the New England states should support him, *why*,—no man in his senses can doubt of his success;—while Mr. Clay has already an overwhelming majority in his favor, and of course every other candidate is in the back ground!!!

The weakness and folly displayed in this grand political drama, has never been exceeded since Republican institutions and the rights of man have been in fashion. The rapid succession of new views and new characters, has ceased to amuse, until it has become irksome to the public, and unworthy the dignity and high character of the plot. The truth is, there are so many contending for the prize, we should not be disappointed if two-thirds of the competitors were hissed off the stage; long before the closing scene. There has been too much deception already practised, too much stage effect, ever to go down with the people. Political comedy does not accord with the gravity of the nation, and will be scrutinised with all that vigilance which detects deception, and that energy which always triumphs over imposture. The American YEOMANRY are intelligent and discerning, and will not be trifled with.

As mere "lookers on," we have marked the progress of the several candidates, in their struggle for the first office in the nation. We have viewed the ebbing and flowing of that tide of envy and bitterness which agitates the political ocean, alternately indicating a tempest, and gently subsiding into an ominous calm. We have observed the cunning management of some, and the daring impudence of others; while they urge upon the states the separate merits of their respective favorites;—and we have witnessed with pride and pleasure, the stern, inflexible independence of the people, in combating every attempt to defraud them of their highest prerogatives, through the intrigues and corruption of Legislative Usurpation.

We should not have particularly noticed these things, at this time, if we had not observed Ohio transferred from candidate to candidate with as little ceremony as a mercantile man negotiates a bill of exchange before it becomes due, or even accepted by the drawer. The equivocal result of the Legislative Caucus at Columbus, last winter, has somewhat puzzled the *knowing ones* of the East, and truly, among strangers, it is not surprising, as it was admirably calculated to answer the double purpose of deception and embarrassment. Ohio, notwithstanding that disgraceful attempt to prostrate her influence in the Union, by a premature pledge, remains free and unshackled, and we have no doubt will continue so, until she can unite her exertions with those of other states, in some nobler commerce than that of trafficking with political demagogues, in the odious character of an Office Broker.

Ohio Rep.

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUS.

In pursuance of public notice, and a resolution passed at a meeting of Democratic Republicans on the 5th ultimo, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Cecil county, convened at the Court House, in Elkton, on the 4th of September, inst. for the purpose of instructing their representative to Congress, upon the subject of the next presidential election, when Frisby Henderson, Esq.

was called to the Chair, and Henry Hollingsworth appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting the election of the Chief Magistrate of our Government is the unalienable and constitutional right of the people of the United States.

And, where a nomination of a presidential candidate by the members of Congress, assembled in caucus, is entirely at variance with the free and unbiased exercise of the process, by which the constitution ordains that the primary election of the Executive shall be effected; as the constitutional provision for the primary election of President intends, that, the same shall be made by a numerical expression of the unbiased sense of the people; as the eventual process of electing him by Congress, is only a contingency intended to supply the deficiencies of the first; and the constitution contemplates the primary mode of election as the best, and the eventual as only to be resorted to in case it does not succeed; and public opinion being the best source from which the presidential election can flow, it is highly necessary, that it should exert itself unbiassed by the extraneous influence of caucus obtrusion; and untrammelled by the officious dictation of the individuals of any pre-established, or self-created body, in order that it may remain pure, and be fairly ascertained; as a congressional caucus nomination is calculated, & expected to produce a powerful effect upon public opinion, and to warp it so as to meet the views and interests of those who make it, is certain, otherwise it would not be made, and it must in almost every instance, have the effect of obtruding the caucus favorites upon public opinion, to a sufficient extent to defeat the election of other candidates, and obtain for them, the number of votes from the electors, requisite to qualify them for receiving their election from the members of Congress, when the right to choose shall devolve upon them, in contravention to the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, which frowns upon such officious interference by declaring, that no senator, representative, or other person, holding a place of trust, or profit, can be of the number of electors of President; and the good effects of this constitutional disqualification, as well as the design of the constitution, to elect the President by the state electors, are entirely perverted, and destroyed, if the members of Congress, by means of caucus nominations, exercise an influence sufficient to prevent the electors from electing the President, and then choose their favorite, in pursuance of a preconcerted arrangement among themselves; and no good reason exists for the continuance of such a dangerous and preposterous assumption of power by the member of Congress; for, although, they may nominate a candidate a candidate whose worth and public services, may secure him his election by the electors without the interference of Congress, nevertheless, such a nomination is but a matter of option with the members of the caucus, & it is much to be feared, that the next presidential caucus, will demonstrate that they also can, & will, nominate a candidate, who is held in comparatively low estimation by his countrymen, and whose undue influence, together with their will only be sufficient to enable him to procure a number of electoral votes (which though the smallest on the list) will be large enough to give them the power of choosing him; and as the exercise of unauthorised influence always conceals itself at first, under the plausible disguise of recommendation, till time and practice reconcile it, when it assumes the resistless nature of precedent, and becomes law; as the constant tendency of the most populous branch of our government, is to an extension of the sphere of its own activity; and the only definite and precise boundaries by which its operations can be confined, are those prescribed for it by the constitution; and, whereas also, for the reasons above stated, congressional caucuses upon presidential elections, are calculated to forestall public opinion, and introduce to the notice of the people, political intriguers, whose public services or private worth, do not entitle them to their support, or confidence, and whose only hope of exaltation to the Presidency, depends upon the interest they can create through the members of

Congress, by promises of presidential patronage; therefore.

Resolved, That, our representative in Congress be, and hereby is, instructed not to enter into any congressional caucus on the subject of the Presidential election, during his term of service.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, counterigned by the Secretary, and published in the "Elkton Press."

FRISBY HENDERSON,
Chairman.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, Sec'y.

From the Carolina Observer.

As the Presidential Question is one of great moment to the people of North-Carolina in common with those of the other states, we should endeavour, by some means to ascertain the relative standings of the several candidates for that station, in this state, that he, who is the choice of the people of North-Carolina, may receive her undivided vote: and the call for this measure gains additional weight, from the consideration, that there is a possibility, at least, if not a probability, that the election will devolve upon Congress.

Each of the three most prominent candidates for the Presidency is said, by his friends to be the favorite of the people. The Raleigh Register and the Milton Gazette pronounce Mr. Crawford the choice of the state; while the Star and W. Carolinian declare the same of Mr. Calhoun. Among so many contradictory declarations, how are we to ascertain who is the choice of the people? The following method is submitted to the consideration of the people: At the ensuing election for electors, let each voter write on the back of his ticket the name of the person whom he wishes elected. Should the election devolve upon Congress, the members of that body representing this state, after having ascertained the will of the state in that particular, will give a vote expressive of that will; and thus the people will still have some voice in electing their Chief Magistrate, as it is right they should have.

A.

Medical.

From the Hamburg Gazette.

CALOMEL.

(I'll cross it ere it blast me)

Will man the man who is disposed to detract from this idol of the materia medica, sign himself Knipperhausen. Had he have been disposed to direct indignity and insult against any living man, or to tarnish the illustrious dead, his reasoning might have been heard, and his influence felt, in proportion to the weight of his own character. But here is a reputation which no words can stain, no opposition diminish. A reputation calculated to disarm suspicion, and to confirm alike by its virtues and imperfections the universal conviction of its exalted merit. It is not my design in so vague an introduction to detract in the smallest degree from the well earned reputation of Calomel. I see, as other men do, those astonishing specific energies, by which it eradicates diseases, that defy all other powers of medicine. I see it ever exerting an influence in the cure of our autumnal fevers, that draws from me the warmest feelings of approbation. But I also see it the busy idol of a set of men who prescribe it because it is Calomel, men who, overlooking the nicer shades of morbid action, and the modus operandi of medicine, ingloriously abuse its merit; and visit misery and distress on all who become the victims of its rash and indiscriminate use. It is the evils of misguided application of the remedy that are alone to be feared, and these evils are not so likely to be produced in any other way, as by a too frequent repetition of the dose. Through fears created by false and shallow notions of pathology in fever, it is not uncommon amongst the medical part of this country to deluge the stomach with Calomel, almost as long as there appears the slightest febrile action. No matter what degree prostration prevails; no matter what restlessness and anxiety may seem to agitate the whole system; no matter what frantic delirium a parched and irritated stomach may create in the brain; no matter what craving thirst may distract the unhappy victim, his stools are thought bilious, Calomel is his resource, and drinks his poison. Such practice I have often witnessed; such practice is common; such practice I have pursued, and such practice I now regret having pursued. I saw it justified as far as my judgment enabled me to apply it, in my text books, from the lips of eloquent professors, in the daily practice of the most experienced amongst us. To this plan I enter my feeble protest. It is ruinous—it is destructive—it prostrates the vital energies, and exposes the system in a most unprotected way to the violence of the malarial, and to all reactions of debility and disease. My practice has furnished me with fears that shall forever guard me against this rule. I give Calomel in bilious fever when I have reason to dislike the condition of the bowels; this I repeat if their contents are obviously crude and hurtful. In addition to this I call in various other auxiliary means of depletion, such as the lance and the like. And by these means I seldom fail bringing about a crisis or condition well suited to the use of barks and other tonics. It will not answer for men to pursue cathartic measures to too great an extent. Nothing is more pernicious, in my opinion, to the welfare of the sick than to observe towards them a dogmatical precision in giving bark alone, when the fever is off; such conditions are too seldom obtained. Fever is a debilitating disease; nor can the system sustain its ravages one moment without. Under this impression, I am in the constant habit of giving bark, especially when united with snake root, in conditions of the system that would be pronounced absurd by most physicians. With my remedy combining in this way the tonic and sudorific powers, I have generally seen fevers abate, a moisture ensue, and the most delightful composure follow; if, however, it fails of producing such an effect, it is with much hesitation that I again resort to Calomel. would sooner try the warm bath or the cold bath where there is full evidence of a susceptible condition, or refrigerant cathartic powders; and, above all, blisters over the region of the stomach and liver, and on the extremities. Such is the course of practice which I now pursue. Persuaded from my former adherence to the the great Sampson of the materia medica, as suited to all conditions, I now use it as a preliminary step to the introduction of such remedies as tend to invigorate and restore. Since this revolution, I practice with better success, and am more deeply impressed with a consoling belief, that I am much less likely to do injury. The errors which I have committed previous to its adoption are numerous, and my heart is alive to very many discomfiting sympathies when I reflect that there are men now hidden in the silence of the tomb, whose departure from this world, for all I know, may have been hastened by my Calomel. But I invoke the forgiveness of my Esculapian ancestor, whose guardian spirit has at least inspired me with less dangerous theories; and am resolved, as a medical man, not on slight grounds to hazard the dignity and usefulness of his profession by giving Calomel too much. And I also call on medical men to scrutinize their partialities, and try their validity. This I do in the name of all those who have been injured by the remedy, and of all those who long ere now have fallen its untimely victims; such evils are dishonorable to the medical flag; such results are alike derogatory to the philosopher and the physician.

KNIPPERHAUSEN.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Beaufort County on the 27th Aug. inst. a negro man who calls himself Joshua Lee, and that he was purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near Snow Hill by Robert Martin living in Rockingham County, North-Carolina—say that he left said Martin in Chester County, South Carolina. He is of yellow complexion, large full eyes, soft voice, 5 feet 3 or 9 inches high, about 22 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, J.

Washington, Sept. 5, 1823.—409tf

Foreign News.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 2.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship *Lalla Rookh*, captain Stewart, in the short passage of 23 days, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th ult.

We discover nothing later from Cadiz than what we received per our last Havana papers. That city was still full of provisions and genuine spirit.

A regular account of the siege of and sallies from Barcelona, is given in the London Morning Chronicle of the 4th of Sept. but nothing later than what we gave yesterday.

In the siege of Cadiz, the Fr. have got no farther than they did in the Peninsular war, viz. to the possession of the Trocadero battery.

Private letters from Paris state that every hope of a pacific settlement of the Spanish war, had vanished.

The complexion of affairs generally, is that of decided hostility to any overture of peace, while a French foe remains in the territory.

It appears that the new European congress is to meet at Milan.

It appears that the Sp. constitutionalists have entered France.

It is stated on high authority, that 100,000 piasters were offered at Cadiz to Galiano, the deputy to the cortes, to gain his opinion in favor of the reforms to be effected in the Spanish constitution. He refused the bribe.

The municipality of Bilbao have addressed a formal memorial to the Madrid regency, piously praying this shadow of power to reinstate forthwith the inquisition, which according to them, is one of the greatest blessings of which a country can boast.

After the outrages the Spanish government and people have received from the French, the influence and guarantee of England alone could have bro't about a compromise; and of this, there is not at the present the smallest likelihood.—The advice of the British Cabinet was rejected by France in the outset and it is not likely that it will again be tendered. The issue of the contest is consequently left to them and in the interval it is expected that the Spanish people, seeing the dilemma which they and their government are placed, will exert themselves, and save their national honor.—A gentleman who left Cadiz about the 1st of last month, writes from Gibraltar, that whatever may be the disposition to negotiate on honorable terms, and thro the medium of England, nothing can be more firm and general than the determination not to submit to the smallest humiliation; and that as to the means of defence they are abundant. Ample preparations have been made, and the stock of provisions on hand will carry them on the approaching season, when they can bid defiance to French blockades.

The French, therefore, in their present situation, have only to commence their "formal investment and bombardment," while they have so often threatened on paper, and for this purpose, we understand, they have prepared themselves with 400 Portuguese artillerymen, politely sent them from Lisbon, together with a quantity of warlike stores. This is not to be wondered at, when we reflect on the ascendancy the French have already gained at the court of Lisbon, through the active agency of Pamplona; but we cannot conceive, our government will view this breach of neutrality with indifference. The ascendancy the servile party have gained in Portugal, through the medium of a faction, is not very secure, and this interference and direct co-operation must eventually implicate them with the Spaniards, whatever is the issue of the present contest.

MADRID, AUG. 21.

A Colonel of Ballasteros' Staff, writing to one of his friends, says, "there is a suspension of arms until the 24th; if the French do not by that time make some arrangement with those who are in Cadiz, the war will continue."

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

SPAIN.

The transactions at Cadiz are chiefly interesting as respects the negotiations which were thought to be in progress.

An extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, bringing intelligence to the 2d ult.—Nothing important had occurred in that capital, but the news received through it from Cadiz is of great importance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême, it will be remembered, arrived at Port St. Mary on the 16th.—On the following day he proceeded with the business of his mission. He despatched Col. Lahitte, one of his aides-de-camp, with a flag of truce and a despatch to Cadiz. The despatch was addressed immediately to the King. The Col. was told that he could not be admitted to see the King, to transact any business or carry on any communication whatever with him, except through the usual medium of his responsible advisers. Col. Lahitte being thus disappointed in his original purpose, and unable to execute his first instructions, requested to see the Governor of Cadiz.

The Governor is Valdez, who, besides having the command of Cadiz, is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes; appointed on the propagation of that body. It was of course, in his former capacity, that an interview was solicited with him by the agent of the Duke of Angoulême. Valdez, received the duke's aide-de-camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter of his royal highness was intrusted with him, to secure its delivery to his Majesty, or at any rate to acquaint his Majesty with its contents. On this condition the Duke's aide-de-camp left the letter. Its contents are most important. It declares that his royal highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity to deliver him up; but that if this summons was complied with, his royal highness promised, in the name of the King of France, that his Majesty would in the first place engage Ferdinand VII upon his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his Majesty, Louis XVIII, could engage Ferdinand VII, to convoke the ancient Cortes of the Kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added, that he and his army would be a guarantee for their fulfilment. The Prince left the King of Spain's counsellors five days to decide on their acceptance or, to reject these offers. If at the expiration of that time the king was not liberated, his royal highness declared that he would no longer listen to any terms but unconditional submission, and would immediately commence the attack on the city, in order to bring about a result by force which he could not accomplish by conciliatory overtures. A despatch has since been received from Port St. Mary, from which it was supposed that negotiations had commenced. This is, however, only a conjecture.

Thus far is certain; the sequel, as follows, is believed, but it is not equally undoubted:—

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angoulême, has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that this answer destroys all hopes of arrangement. It was given on the 23d, the last day of the term granted by his His Royal Highness, and, it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, if we are accurately informed,

"1. That he had never ceased to enjoy personal liberty, until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.

"2 That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII, and all Frenchmen.

"3 That they are responsible before God, for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.

"4. That the King relies confidently, upon the intervention of England.

"This answer was to be communicated to all the ambassadors."

Vigorous proceedings are in consequence in progress towards subduing the place. The grand attack is said to be planned for the day of of the anniversary of the fete of St. Louis.—Very French.

American Recorder.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1823.

We are gratified in noticing the increase of our population by the influx of strangers.

—Some half a dozen young gentlemen were added to the number last night.

It is with regret we learn of the sickness in the surrounding country, and it would appear that as far northward as Philadelphia the towns have been more healthy than the country. We have been generally free of sickness or disease this season in Washington, and it would seem the health of the town has increased of late years.

GOOD NEWS FROM SPAIN.

In addition to the extracts already furnished in our columns by an arrival at Charleston, we add some intelligence received by last night's mail. Advices are received at N. York from Gibraltar to the 3d. ult.

The French have been severely handled by the Spaniards in several instances—one of which was an attempt on Cadiz, when the former retired with the loss of many men.

Gen. Lauriston had been defeated also at Tariffa—Corunna which the French accounts, (official bulletins), had declared surrendered, remains faithful to the Constitution.—The cause of Spain our readers will perceive by the following extracts, is quite cheering, and disgrace and defeat in all human probability await the Duke d'Angoulême and his "Holy" forces.

The Brig *Catherine Rodgers*, arrived in New York, in 30 days from Gibraltar, brings papers of that place of the 2d of September inclusive, from which it appears, that our doubts respecting the surrender of Corunna to the French were well founded, notwithstanding the official bulletin, in the Paris papers, announcing that a convention had been signed on the 14th of August. Corunna as well as Cadiz continued faithful to the Constitution down to the beginning of September. The French had made

some attempts against Cadiz on the 25th of August. But they were compelled to retire with considerable loss. A meeting of general officers and other persons of rank was about to be held, at which the Duke del Infantado was expected to be present. Nothing is said about the bombardment. General Lauriston's division, which had proceeded to Tariffa, has sustained some loss, which rendered it necessary for him to retire to Algeiras. A private letter, dated Gibraltar, September 3d, states the loss of the French in this repulse at 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present—the commander has made a requisition of \$100,000 of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English frigate *Tribune* is to proceed from here to bring the English merchants from that place."

Sir Robert Wilson left Gibraltar for Malaga on the 2d September; and on the preceding day, Gen. Zayas and the other officers, who had been arrested by Riego and sent on ship board, arrived at Gibraltar.

It thus appears by the latest accounts from the Peninsula, that there is no reason for believing that the French will succeed in their attempt to subjugate Spain. On the contrary, the brave and determined resistance which they meet with in every point, justifies the opinion we have all along maintained, that the enemies of the Constitutional system will fail in their object. Their career of bribery has apparently been arrested, and unless the Duke d'Angoulême is possessed of more skill than the former generals of France, we should be surprised if, in a few days, he had concluded a treaty disgraceful to those who had placed him at the head of the expedition, or retraced his march across the Ebro. *Even. Post.*

The following are extracts from the Speech of the King of Spain at the closing of the session of the Cortes.—Verily His Majesty is better employed than in "embroidering Petticoats."

The Address begins with these words:

"Gentlemen Deputies—On this solemn day, in which the present Cortes are closed, my heart is necessarily affected by sensations of different kinds, though still they accord with the circumstances in which the nation is placed.

"Invaded, as our territory is by the most unheard of treachery, on the part of a perfidious enemy who owe their existence chiefly to this magnanimous nation, the world beholds violated in her rights of all countries, and all the principles the most sacred among men.—Pretended defects in our political institution; supposed errors in our interior administrations; a feigned wish to restore tranquility, the disturbance of which is the work of those alone who exaggerate it; affected concern for the dignity of a Monarch, who wishes not to be one, but for the happiness of his subjects—such were the pretences of an aggression which will be the scandal of posterity, and the blackest spot of the nineteenth century. But hypocrisy, emboldened by her ephemeral progress soon threw off the mask, and discovering all the horror of her views, no longer allows even the most duped to doubt that the only reform that she aimed at, to deprive the Nation of all Independence, of all liberty and of all hope; and that the dignity which she pretends to restore to my crown, consist only in dishonouring me, in exposing my Royal Person and Family, and in undermining the foundation of my throne, to raise herself on its ruins."

He then accuses the French of bribery, and of employing all the crimes of men on their side. He speaks of the defection of Abisbal as the unfortunate cause of the loss at Madrid; and deplores that their base measures are allowed to prevail, and to descend with such force on his deserving subjects.

"But," he continues, "in the midst of these disasters, Spain preserves her magnanimous resolution, and the Cortes, in the closest union with my government, have ever maintained themselves such as they were in the memorable days of the ninth and eleventh of January last. The serenity and wisdom of their deliberation hitherto, amidst such bitterness and danger; the confidence which their patriotism inspires, and the hatred itself with which they are honored by the enemies of the country, are so many proofs that they have deserved well of it. Indefatigable in promoting all the branches of public prosperity, they have issued various decrees that contribute to it, as far as circumstances permit."

He then expresses his thanks for the promptitude with which the Cortes have seconded his efforts for the public good; states that tho' he has withdrawn his charge d'affaires from Lisbon, there is no interruption in the ties of amity between the two nations; expresses a firm belief that Divine Providence will will yet interpose to restore peace and preserve the liberties of the nation; and concludes in these words:

"My government shall cease to exist before it take any step contrary to the oaths by which it is connected with the country,

or to what is required by the honor of the nation or the dignity of my crown; and if circumstances shall require it, will seek in the extraordinary Cortes, a safe harbour for the vessel of state. In such a case, I will assemble them, always depending upon their zeal and patriotism, and jointly we will travel the path of glory, until peace be obtained at once honorable and worthy of Spaniards and of myself."

At a late public dinner in Liverpool, at which Mr. Hughes the American Charge d'Affairs for Sweden was present, Mr. Canning took occasion to express himself in a very complimentary manner towards that gentleman, and to add his gratification in witnessing the abatement of acrimony & ill will between the two countries (U. States and Great Britain) with his earnest desire for the cultivation of amity and good feeling.

We are pleased to notice this gentleman, who formerly sneered at our Country and the "striped bunting" as he termed our flag, becoming sensible of his errors.

By request.—From the Albion.

LEARNING FOR LADIES.

I should be glad to know, said a learned lady to a gentleman, how learning is incompatible with a woman's situation in life, I should like to be told why chemistry, geography, algebra, languages, &c. the whole circle of arts and sciences, are not as becoming in her as a man? I cannot say replied the gentleman, that they are entirely unbecoming; but I think a very little will answer the purpose. In my opinion a woman's knowledge of chemistry should extend no further than to the melting of butter; her geography should extend no farther than a thorough acquaintance with every hole and corner of the house; her algebra to keeping an exact account of the expences of the family; and as for tongues, heaven knows that one is enough in all conscience, and the less use she makes of it the better.

BANK ARRANGEMENTS.

Several of the Baltimore banks have resolved to take notes of all the specie paying banks of Maryland and the district of Columbia: and it was expected that in a few days, the notes of all the Virginia and several of the Pennsylvania banks would also be received. This determination on the part of the Baltimore banks must be highly advantageous to the farmer as well as the merchant; and we should rejoice if our banks could pursue a similar course in relation to Carolina notes. *By the bye*, who are the notes of the North Carolina banks called by the brokers *uncurrent*, when they are the only paper currency we possess? *Pet. Rep.*

A HINT—Delinquent subscribers in the country, will shortly have an opportunity afforded them of transmitting us the amount due from each, by their neighbours, who may attend the approaching Superior and County Courts. Judging from the force and punctuality of many of our country friends, we reasonably conclude, nothing but an opportunity has been wanting, we pray them to avail themselves of such as will shortly be offered.

EDITOR RECORDER.

DIED—On Blount's Creek, 4th inst. much lamented by his parents and other relations, JOSEPH ROSS HANRAHAN DELANY, youngest son of Mr. Terence Delany.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.

Sch. Deborah, Calvin,	New York,
Merchandise to Burbank & Potts & others,	Do.
" Proxy, Cook,	Do.
Merchandise to R. Tannahill, & others,	Do.
" Mary Ann, Farrow,	Do.
Friendship, Farrow,	Do.

Cleared.

None.

5 CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 18th ult. an indentured apprentice named **WHITMILL CLARK**; He is about 15 years old, and was raised in Hertford County, this State, whither it is expected he has gone.

All persons are forewarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said apprentice under the penalty of the law.

JOHN HODGES.

Oct. 10, 1823.—3w414

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

JOSEPH



Having given notice from business on the having given up the ed, has now opened near his old stand w a new-comer among this Notice to the pu that instead of Reti lic life, he has only to serve them in a them that if they w Corner Store lately & Son, they shall be usual style: And at ularly informs them whatever in the Stor Oct. 10.—tf414

Housekeeper

LOOK

WILL BE SOLD the Court-House on

5 HOR
2 GIG
2 SUL
2 CHA

with a complet

to each.
Housekeepers an use for either of the attend, as they wil bargains.
Washington, Oct.

NEW

THE Subscriber the public for their p son, and begs leave to has just arrived from the Store next door ing, where he offers a ment of English, West ican G All of which have be and bought for cash reasonable terms to t favour him with thei

WAN

A young man as

Sept. 26.—5w

List of

Remaining in the P ton, N. C. Oc
A.—John Ackenf
B.—Benjamin B
C.—Capt. Franci
D.—Robert Davi
F.—Robin Freu
Capt. Samuel Fulfor
G.—Miss Carolin
H.—William Har
Capt. Abiezar Holbr
John Holland, O. A
I.—Chester Ingr
J.—John Jackson
Zadock Jves, Georg
K.—Reuben Knor worth.

L.—Benj. A Lav
M.—Capt. John I
N.—Wallis Nels
O.—Stephen Ow
P.—Samuel Pait
R.—A. Raven, Jo
S.—Sheriff of Be
T.—Doct. Thos.
E. & A Taft.
W.—Watson W
Miss Penelope W
Mrs. Mary Williams
Whitehead.

JOHN GA

FOR

A first rate Bl Apply to of 406.

PRIN

In general ad this Office.

by the honor of the
of my friends and if
it, will seek in
tes, a safe harbour
in such a case, I
ays depending upon
ism, and jointly we
glory, until peace be
rable and worthy of
elf."

ner in Liverpool at
American Charac-
was present, Mr.
n to express himself
ry manner towards
add his gratification
ment of acrimony &
countries (U. States
th his earnest desire
mity and good feel-

notice this gentleman,
at our Country and
as he termed our
of his errors.

from the Albion.
OR LADIES.

know, said a learned
how learning is in-
man's situation in life,
why chemistry, ge-
guages, & the whole
nces, are not as be-
um? I cannot say re-
that they are entirely
unk a very little will
In my opinion a wo-
chemistry should ex-
the melting of but-
ould extend no far
acquaintance with ev-
the house; her al-
exact account of the
; and as for tongues,
is enough in all conse-
she makes of it the

ANGEMENTS.

more banks have re-
all the specie paying
and the district of Co-
pected that in a few
the Virginia and sev-
banks would also
determination on the
banks must be highly
armer as well as the
ould rejoice if our
similar course in re-
s. By the bye, who
orth Carolina have
uncurrent, when they
rency we possess?

ent subscribers in the
have an opportunity
mitting us the amount
r neighbours, who
thing Superior and
our from the former
country friends
de, nothing but ad-
wanting, we pray
es of such as will

EDITOR RECORDER.
s Creek, 4th Inst.
parents and other re-
ANRAHAN DELANEY,
erence Delaney.

ed.
New York,
bank & Potts & others,
Do.
R. Tannabill, & others,
Do. Baltimore,
Do. do.

WARD.

n the subscriber on
d apprentice named
CLARK;
ld, and was raised
s State, whither it

arned from harbor-
ing off said appren-
f the law.
JOHN HODGES,
w414

ARTICLES
s Office.

JOSEPH S. HOMES.



Having given notice that he should retire from business on the first of June last, and having given up the Store he then occupied, has now opened a Store on the corner near his old stand which has been taken by a new-comer amongst us. The object of this Notice to the public, is, to inform them that instead of Retiring entirely from public life, he has only retired from one Store to serve them in another, and he assures them that if they will call on him at the Corner Store lately occupied by J. Mastin & Son, they shall be accommodated in his usual style: And at the same time particularly informs them that he has no concern whatever in the Store he formerly occupied.

Oct. 10.—414

Housekeepers & Travellers LOOK AT THIS.

WILL BE SOLD without reserve at the Court-House on the 28th inst.

**5 HORSES,
2 GIGS,
2 SULKEYS,
2 CHAIRS,**

with a complete set of Harness to each.

Housekeepers and others who have a use for either of the above, will do well to attend, as they will no doubt get great bargains.

Washington, Oct. 10.—414

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for their patronage the last season, and begs leave to inform them that he has just arrived from New York and taken the Store next door to Mr. Neale's dwelling, where he offers a more extensive assortment of

English, West Indies & American GOODS,

All of which have been carefully selected and bought for cash; and will be sold on reasonable terms to those who will please favour him with their commands.

E. F. HOMES.

WANTED

A young man as a Clerk in a Store,
Apply as above.
Sept. 26.—5w 412

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Wash-
ington, N. C. October 1st, 1823.

- A.—John Ackenford, Jesse Allen.
- B.—Benjamin Braddy, Sam'l Brooks.
- C.—Capt. Francis Cook, David Clark.
- D.—Robert Davison.
- E.—Rolin French, Robert French, Capt. Samuel Fulford.
- G.—Miss Carolina A. Guthrie.
- H.—William Harrill, William H. Hoell, Capt. Abiezar Holbrook, William Hudnal, John Holland, O. A. Harvey.
- I.—Chester Ingraham.
- J.—John Jackson, Zachariah Judkins, Zadock Jves, George Jesper.
- K.—Reuben Knox, Shadrach Kellengworth.
- L.—Benj. A. Lavender.
- M.—Capt. John Murch, William Mills.
- N.—Wallis Nelson.
- O.—Stephen Owens, 3.
- P.—Samuel Pait.
- R.—A. Raven, John Randolph.
- S.—Sheriff of Beaufort County.
- T.—Doct. Thos. Telfair, W B Tunstall, E. & A Taft.
- W.—Watson Wilcox, John Wollard, Miss Penelope White, Windsor White, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mr. Whitekar, Philip Whitehead.

JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.

FOR SALE,

A first rate Blacksmith.

Apply to THE PRINTER

at 406.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

HAVENS & SMITH,

and have just arrived from New-York, and are now opening in the Store recently occupied by G. H. Congleton, nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Barbark & Potts, a general assortment of most staple articles,

AMONGST WHICH,

ARE THE FOLLOWING

Superior Fr. Brandy & Holland Gin, New-Orleans Sugar & Molasses, Loaf and lump Sugar, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Northern Gin, Whiskey & Brandy, Best Porter, Apples & Raisins, Cheese & Butter for family use, Coffee, Tea, Madeira Wine, and Groceries in general, Best Sweets & English Iron, Castings (pots, ovens, skillets, firebricks, &c.) Bolt & Spike rod, German & English Steel, Cut and wrought Nails, Axes, Spades and Shovels, Hardware, amongst it Stock & Pad Locks, Files of every description, Cut and Hand Saws, Augers, Chizzles, and Hammers, Powder, Eng. & American, Shot, Ladies' & Gent. leather & morocco Shoes and Pumps, of sup. qualities, Crockery and Glass Ware, Jugs, Super. Flour, Pork, Ship & Pilot Bread, Ship Chandlery in general.

JONATHAN HAVENS,
JAMES H. SMITH.

Oct. 2, 1823.—413

In addition to the above,
JUST RECEIVED

PER THE SCHOONER DEBORAH,

Turks Island Salt,
Irish Potatoes,
Scurmaceti (winter strained,) Paint & Train Oils,
Eng. White Lead, Verdigris in oil,
Together with a general assortment of Paints,
Paint Brushes of every description,
White wash do.
Good assortment of Coopers' & Carpenters' Tools,
8 by 10, & 10 by 12 Glass, Brooms,
Butter Crackers for family use,
Fashionable fur'd Hats, Wool do.
Spikes assorted sizes, flooring Brads,
Tin-ware, Dark Lanterns,
Cordage,
Britania Tea Pots of superior quality,
Superfine and fine Broad Cloths,
Sattinett, Cassinett,
Swansdown,
Flannel,
Baize,
Cotton Shirting,
White Homespun,
Striped and Plaid do.
Oznaburg,
Cravats,
Callico,
Silk,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Bombazetts,
Hose, & 1-2 do.
Dogskin & Woodstock Gloves of superior quality.

Also,

A quantity of superior

MOLASSES, by the Hhd. or Barrel, on the most reasonable terms.

Every accommodation and attention will be given and paid to the convenience and dispatch of their water customers.

HAVENS & SMITH,

Oct. 16.—415.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, Executor to the last Will & Testament of Isaac Nobles, dec. is now ready and desirous of closing the business of said Estate, the heirs who have not received their distributive shares, are therefore noticed, that unless they come forward within the proper time, their parts will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN NOBLES.

Beaufort County, Sept. 23, 1823.—3ipd'13

Cabinet and Venition Blind
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this place, that he has commenced the above business; opposite Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, & hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDWARD LONG.

Washington, August, 11823.—4104

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

LEE'S long and highly approved Family Medicines, continue to be carefully prepared and sold wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore; and sold also by his appointment, by

J. Gallagher,

Post Master, Washington.

Who has just received a fresh supply.

** Please to observe what ever and where ever you buy, none can be LEE'S GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES, without the signature of the proprietor

NOAH RIDGELY,

Late Michael Lee, & Co.

VIZ.

LEE'S excellent ANTI BILIOUS PILLS—A most valuable Medicine for clearing the stomach and bowels, and removing head aches, sick stomach, &c.

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES—A most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of Worms.

LEE'S ELIXIR—An invaluable Medicine, it never fails to cure the most violent Colds, and affords instant and great relief, in all obstinate coughs—it also relieves young children from Cholics, &c.

LEE'S NERVOUS CORDIAL—An excellent Medicine for all Nervous affections, Weakness, Pains in Loins, Back, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD—No Medicine ever excelled this in curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frosted feet, &c. &c.

LEE'S AGUE & FEVER DROPS—A never failing Cure.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—Warranted to cure the Itch, by only one application.

LEE'S PERSIAN LOTION—An excellent Medicine for curing tetter, ring worms, prickly heat, softens the skin, and improves the complexion.

LEE'S INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—Which gives immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER—A certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR—For the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER—For removing and destroying Corns.

LEE'S LIP SALVE.

Numerous cases of cures could be annexed of the happy and good effects that have followed the use of the above justly celebrated Family Medicines, but the publisher has not room for them in this paper. A number of persons have called on the proprietor, and have given it as their confident opinion, that their health has been entirely restored from the most alarming diseases, and in many cases their days have been greatly prolonged by the timely use of these most excellent Medicines.

** Country dealers in Medicine, are invited to call as they will be treated on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to sell them on commission, can obtain them in those places where no agents exist, by giving approved reference, letters post paid. 13412.

Original Attachment.

Wm. W. Rodman } Court of Pleas and
vs. } Quarter Sessions Aug.
Benj. F. French } Term 1823.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Benjamin F. French is an inhabitant of another Government; ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the American Recorder that the said French reply and plead to issue at next Term of said Court or Judgment will be entered by default against him.

THOMAS SMAW, Clk.

3m409.—Prs: Fee \$4.

Aug. 29.

PITCH PINE TIMBER

Wanted

At the Bath Steam Saw-Mill.

THE subscriber wishes to Contract for a quantity of timber for which a liberal price will be paid, all persons wishing to enter into an engagement, are requested to apply to Mr. Jacob Van Der Veet of this place, who is duly authorised to contract, during my absence.

BENJ. THAXTER, Agent.

Bath, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823.—3409pd.

By authority of the State of North Carolina.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

For the Repairs of St. John's Lodge, No. III. Newbern.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
2 of 1,000 is 2,000
4 of 500 is 2,000
10 of 100 is 1,000
20 of 50 is 1,000
100 of 20 is 2,000
2000 of 5 is 10,000

2188 Prizes. \$25,000

2862 Blanks.

5000 Tickets, at \$5 - \$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way; **ALL THE PRIZES FLOATING** from the commencement of the Drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after the completion of the Drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent.

Prizes not demanded within 12 months from the date of the last Day's Drawing, will be forfeited to the Wheel.—An official List of the several Drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the Managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place.

Notice will be given in one of the Newspapers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Washington, and the Sentinel in this place, of the commencement of the Drawing; and also of its completion.

Tickets can be had of the Managers, at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book Store of Mr. S. Hall, in this place. Letters addressed to either of the Managers, with the Cash enclosed, and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE,

NATH'L SMITH,

WM. S. WEBB,

T. A. PASTEUR,

LEWIS FOSQUE,

T. SPARROW.

NEWBERN, March, 1823.—w41-tulyt.

Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had at the Post Office in this place.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Franklin, in the state of Missouri, on the first Monday in December next, for the disposal of such of the lands situate within the district of Howard county, in said state, as have been relinquished to the United States prior to the 1st day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act passed on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," as are situate in the following described townships and fractional townships, lying north of the Missouri River, and west of the fifth principal meridian, viz:

In townships 44 to 54 inclusive, of range 11 west
44 54 12
45 56 13
47 56 14
48 56 15
48 52 16 & 17
49 52 18
52 19
52 21
51 & 52 22 & 23

Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed, to public sale, agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of the act, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of the public lands," such lands situate within the abovementioned townships as have become forfeited to the United States prior to the 1st of October, 1820, for failure to complete the payment within the period prescribed by law.

The sales will open with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August 1823.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

RICHARD GRIST,

WATER-STREET.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

25,000 lb. Trinidad Sugar, good quality,
10 hds. Molasses,
600 bus. Turks Island Salt,
Considerable Fall supply of Salt expected.

A constant supply of cut and whole Herrings—Superfine Flour, &c. &c.
WHEAT wanted. 406

Poetry.

I'VE SEEN.

I've seen at morn, a stainless sky,
A heaven as blue as beauty's eye;
But long ere noon destruction's form
Was riding on the whirlwind storm.
I've seen the bark with snowy sail
Ride proudly on the swelling gale;
I've turn'd again—the mountain wave
Was wreathing o'er her coral grave.
I've seen the gay and laughing bride,
With health and splendor at her side;
I've look'd again—the wedding ring
Was rapt in death's cold covering.
I've seen the hero's tyrant brow
Environ'd with the laurel bough;
But ah! oblivion's sable pall
Has dimm'd the blooming coronal.
And such is life—a changing scene—
Its blisses "few and far between;"
To-day the sunshine of delight—
To-morrow, wretchedness and night.
How many bards have sung of youth,
When all was novelty and truth;
And deck'd in garb of fairy dress
Its days of light and loveliness.
Reverse the picture—time will show
Its flitting shades of joy and wo;
And though its smiles are bright to-day,
To-morrow sees them fade away.

CHANCE.

"'Tis priestcraft all," the impious atheist cries,
"The world was made by chance—the Bible lies!"
"Tis useless such assertions to repel;
But what if chance has also made a hell?"

Lines sent with a couple of ducks to a patient, by the late Dr. Jenner.

I've despatched, my dear Madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss ——— is very much better;
A regular Doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a couple of Quacks.

Ye different sects who all declare,
Lo! Christ is here or Christ is there,
Your Stronger proofs divinely give,
And show us where the Christians live.

ANECDOTES.

An Irishman, going into a shoe store, enquired if the shoemaker would make him a nate pair of brogues? The shoemaker, also a Hibernian, asked "have you got your measure about you?"—Patrick, hastily rising up, replied, "Oh, faith, I've left it at home!" and went out of the door.

A PIG OUTWITTED.

Matthews, in one of his entertainments, raises a hearty laugh, by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig:—Matthews asked the Irish bogtrotter where he was taking the pig? and the following colloquy ensues: Spake lower, your honor; pray spake lower. Why should I speak lower, as I only ask you whither you are driving the pig? Spake lower. What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?—Why, sure, I would answer your swate honor any thing, but I am afraid he'll hare me. What then? Then he'll not go, for I am taking him to Cork, but making him believe he's going to Fermoy!

From Thatchers Military Journal.

CAPTAIN HOUDIN,

(Commonly pronounced UDANG.)

Is a Frenchman of singular manners and character, and ludicrous in his personal appearance; being rather tall, but slender. His features are sharp and irregular; complexion dark, with small jet black eyes. His long hair is brought in a braid to the top of his head, which is constantly covered with powder. He is never seen without his small sword, nor in conversation without a display of vanity & affectation. He converses in broken English, with rapid articulation, often perverting words from their legitimate meanings.

Dr. Thomas and Udang have at command an inexhaustible fund of merriment and humour; and Udang once said to the Doctor, "You can take me off better than I can myself." On a return from Boston, 1780, he related some incidents that occurred to him, which have frequently been repeated to aid in festive mirth. Some wag, knowing his vanity, and affectation of consequence, had employed a negro wench to make a familiar address to him in some public place. This was a severe mortification, and destroyed all the comfort of his visit. In answer to an inquiry how he liked Boston, this vexation was uppermost in his mind: "I like Boston very well, all but one d——d Madam Nig." On being pressed further, he relates the particulars with the action and irritation that the reality occasioned. "One gentleman said to me, 'Will you take a walk to demarket?'"—'twas one very fine market—de poult, de geese every ting—one very fine assortment. Dere it was, I hear somebody say behind, "How do you do, Capt. Udang?" I look

round; one black bish say again, (making reverence,) "I hope you be well Capt. Udang?"—Who be you, speak to me in de market?" "You forget," she say, "I was your sweetheart in 77." "Hol your tongue you d——d rascal bish you speak to me in de market when I wid gentlemen, I cut off your head, I will, you rascal wench!" I was so ashamed, I put de hat over my eyes, and run right home tro' five thousand peoples. Next day, some gentlemen tell me who own de black bish dat spoke to me in de market, and advise me to tell de mistress. I go to de house, and knock, knock—By, by, door open—How you do, Captain Udang? De same black bish raiscal dat spoke to me in de market. "Who own you?"—tell your mistress one gentleman officer wish to see her." "Madame," say I, "do you own dat d——d Madame, Nig, dat spoke to me in de market?" She say, "if you had not been too familiar with my negro woman, she would not spoke to you in the market." I say, "Yo be one d——d rascal yourself, Madame."

Miscellaneous.

THE VILLAGE PRINTER.

"Who seeks to please all men each way,
And not himself offend;
He may begin his work to-day,
But God knows when twill end."—Old Epigram

A doctor, a schoolmaster, and a printer, are three as prominent essentials to the establishment of a village of the first class, as a squire, a tavern, and a blacksmith are to one of the fourth or fifth. The printer in the primitive times of our country was usually left out, but riper age and the general diffusion of light brought him gradually into the service, and increased his character and estimation so much, that he has at least become of as vital consequence as either of the others. If time allowed of comments of this sort, I might be led to say that I view this symptom of the genius of our countrymen as a trait of great and unquestionable promise in a political and moral point of view. But with these things I have nothing to do, and therefore leave the subject as I found it.

In a respectable village which was growing into notice, and which was located not many miles from the Susquehanna, some years ago, the inhabitants being stricken with the prevalent sentiment, erected a press, and procured from the city a genuine graduate of the type, to take charge of the concern. This was the first introduction our Hero, Will Sutton, had to the country. He was young, and withal, an honest and ingenious youth, of a mild and gentle temper, and but little skilled in the intrigue and deception so current in the world, with which his hasty transit from the shackles of apprenticeship to the post of a publisher and an editor, had allowed him no time to shake hands. Flattered by the blaze of what looked like the opening of a splendid prospect, he, soon after he entered on his new duties, relieved the original proprietors of their burden, and assumed the responsibility of the concern himself.

To become popular, in other words to please every one, is, perhaps, the first aim and the freshest hope of every inexperienced and virtuous mind. It was so beautiful in theory, & the road appears at first so plain and easy that he never dreams of difficulty in succeeding in the practice. Will determined therefore to take every body's advice, & wherever advice clashed, to choose the medium between the two extremes.

He commenced his paper by giving the greatest variety possible, and proffering the most liberal terms, as much as to say, pay me when and how you can; people were pleased with the first numbers, and many good folks took him at his word, and sent in their names. He set this down as ample promise of future success, and built abundant hopes upon it, but sundry printed, written and verbal lampoons soon roused him from his dreaming; one of his brother printers not far distant had lost a subscriber or two through his agency, and, as his body was out of reach, his equitable neighbor contented himself with a desperate attempt to slip the noose round his character, and hang it up to infamy. This was the first move that honest Will saw through which staggered his faith and weakened his credulity.

He rubbed his eyes & looked at it a moment, then concluded sagely, if I offend but this fellow, whose motives are broad and palpable, and who cannot deceive others, I may still accomplish my aim; I'll set him down as a cypher. I'll still be popular. Two or three weeks elapsed, however, and the buzz of a hundred busy friends began to hum upon his ear—too much of this—too much of that, and not enough of another description of matter; he listened—he was perplexed—it was the medium he had been pursuing; how should he now act. He at last made up his mind; wholly excluded

the description of matter that had the fewest advocates, and increased the quantum of other kinds; a dozen or two were still left complainants, and as he could do nothing with them he set them down as cyphers with the printer; with these exceptions he still resolved to please every body.

Next came in one of his worthy neighbors with a lampoon in his hand for an enemy of his; and politely requested its insertion. Sutton saw a dangerous predicament staring him in the face. If he published it, he should make a powerful man & a host of connexions his enemies—he reasoned the matter over with himself, and concluded to refuse it an insertion. The author became outrageous; he and his friends turned their faces against the printer, and poor Will was soon compelled to add at least a half dozen cyphers to his already lengthened row. Before this circumstance had become cool on his memory, a flock of birds flew across the village, and the opinions of the people became divided on the question whether they were wild ducks or wild geese. Sutton published the fact and gave his opinion that they were ducks; the geese party called him a fool, a catch-penny, a stragler, and a puppy; in almost despair he added a dozen and a half cyphers to the account he was keeping. But when he looked at that account even now, it bore a small proportion to the population of the country, and he concluded that he would at least eventually please a great majority of the people if he could not succeed with all.

Even in this, however, he was unfortunately disappointed; elections times came on; there were two candidates for governor, and Sutton was put completely at his wits' end. He knew neither of the candidates; to the matter of their politics, as they were both represented to be plain, honest, sterling patriots, he could not conjure up an objection, and both parties demanded his exclusive assistance. What was to be done? He stood neutral a little while, until he found himself rapidly going out of favour with both parties. The crisis demanded a change of policy. He accordingly made a bold push and sided with the strongest party, consequently he broke with all the others, made a few warm friends and very many bitter enemies. Will saw now the blighting of all his prospects he did not change his resolution however, but confined his hopes to the pleasing of the party whose cause he espoused. Surely, he thought as he sighed over these vicissitudes, I shall keep these for whom I have made this great sacrifice, in my interest, and ensure their good will.

But the time now drew nigh, when, to please his creditors, it was necessary to collect all the money due from his customers. He owed for paper, and ink, and rent and types and press; and these must be paid for. The collector was rigged off, and sent on the rounds; two weeks brought him back—with about ten per cent on his accounts, and with the news that Messrs. A. B. and C. &c. including a hundred or two names, wished their papers stopped if they were to be dunned in this way.

"Alas," said Will as he sat down in his office door, in utter despondency, "is this the end of all my care, and mortification. In striving to please all I have offended all." But honest Will Sutton's is not a solitary case.—This brief chapter of a printer's trials will be recognized at this day by some of the craft, though Bill is under the marble, and his office turned into a huckster shop.

Religious.

WHOLESALE SUGGESTIONS.

ON PRAYING

FOR THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

It is deemed wholly unnecessary to enter into a detailed statement of the benefits which would result to a sinful world, if christians were faithful in the discharge of this duty. Suffice it to say, that the preaching of the gospel is the grand instrument by which God ordinarily effects the conversion of sinners. "How shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher?" And as praying for ministers is a means of increasing their gifts, their zeal, their faithfulness, it, of course, has a tendency to give great efficacy to their labors for the edification & increase of the church, and for the awakening and conversion of sinners. Indeed the Holy Scriptures and the history of the church unitedly establish our conviction, that it is in answer to the prayers of his people, that God makes his gospel life and power; it is in answer to their prayers, that He pours out his spirit and "revives his work in the midst of the years."

The duty which has been imperfectly considered in these papers, is one, in the performance of which, Protestant Epis-

copians, above all other people, should be found faithful, because it is so frequently commended to their attention in our service. The church, well knowing the usefulness of ministers depends, altogether upon their being qualified, by the grace of God, for the discharge of their holy duties, has set apart four seasons of the year for imploring, by fasting and prayer, God's grace and blessing upon those who are called to serve in the sacred ministry. Would to God that these seasons were as piously observed as they were wisely appointed! And never does the church lose sight of the vast importance of praying for the ambassadors of Christ. Whenever we join in the stated services of morning and evening prayer, she requires us to treat the "Almighty and everlasting God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, to send down upon our bishops and other clergy, and upon the congregations committed to their charge, the healthful spirit of his grace & to pour upon them continually, the dew of his blessing." Whenever we use the litany, that most solemn and interesting of our common services, she teaches us to beseech the good Lord that it would please him to illuminate all bishops, priests and deacons with true knowledge and understanding of His word, that both by their preaching and living, they may set it forth and show it accordingly." And substantially the same prayer is put into our mouths at every celebration of the holy communion.

Fellow churchmen, let your hearts be in unison with your lips, in the use of these spiritual and charitable petitions, and show that you enter into the spirit of them, by offering up petitions of the same import to your domestic devotions. Knowing that the harvest is great and the faithful laborers are few, pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send faithful laborers into his vineyard. Fervently entreat that none may enter the ministry who will be "blind leaders of the blind,"—that none may be ordained to any holy function but those who are "called of God," and "moved, by the Holy Ghost to take upon them" the arduous but glorious office. Pray for the chief ministers of Christ's visible kingdom, that they may all be men of God, replenished with a double portion of the Holy Spirit, and no less distinguished by their zeal in defence of the truth, the purity of their hearts, and the usefulness of their lives, than they are by their elevation and dignity in the church. Pray for the ministers of the gospel of all denominations, that they may be endued with "power from on high," preach the whole truth as it is in Jesus, and be honored instruments of building up the Redeemer's kingdom. When you hear that a man of God has devoted himself to the service of Christ among the heathen, and with his life in his hand, has taken leave of all the sweet endearments of home, and the comforts of civilized society, for the purpose of carrying glad tidings of redeeming love to the habitations of cruelty and the benighted corners of the earth, let your fervent prayers accompany him: beseech God to shield his life from danger, to fill him with faith and the Holy Ghost, and make him eminently successful in turning thousands from dumb idols to the service of the living God. Whenever you are about to enter the sanctuary, let your cries ascend to God for a blessing on him who is to speak to you in the words of eternally life; pray that he "may come in the fulness of the blessings of the gospel of Christ." And while a fellow sinner speaking to you as an ambassador of heaven, often intreat God to bless his own ordinance, & make the word "a savour of life unto life, and not a savour of death unto death."

Would all christians enter upon the full and faithful discharge of this duty, O, what a blessed change would be speedily produced! The spirit of primitive christianity would return to the altars from whence she has been so long discarded. Wherever ministers preached, the word would be attended with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. Zion would rise and put on her beautiful garments. The triumphs of redeeming mercy would be extended on every side. "The priest would be clothed in righteousness, and the people would shout aloud for joy."

A Churchman of the Old school.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
AUGUST SESSIONS, 1823.

John Kitterill et al,

vs.

Noah Kitterill.

Jethro Kitterill et al

vs.

Noah Kitterill.

vs.

Noah Kitterill.

ORDERED that publication be made in the American Recorder for 3 months that Noah Kitterill appear and answer or Judgment will be taken by default.

GEORGE EVANS, Clk.

Frs Fee 35.—3m407

VOL. VIII]

JOHN C.

The New York Rochester

lowing comment to a

of

JOHN C.

"In the course

commencing long

hood and embracing

forty years, Mr. Ad-

distinguished for his

the ardour of his

strength of his inte-

lived a life more ho-

or more useful to the

fic services challenge

His private character

reach of detraction,

dared to assail it.—

be found who has be-

fic life, without fur-

for opposition? Who

in spirit, more inflexi-

devoted to the consti-

than John Quincy Ad-

a wrong in the long

life, or point to a bl-

character? When

or sacrificed princ-

These are plain ques-

answer them satisfac-

the people to join the

who has so many and

to their full confidence

Instead of opposi-

Adams, we should be

a man so eminently

revolutionary worth

and established a gov-

to extend its blessin-

What better evidenc-

stronger proof can we

patriotism and true

commendations of W

Madison and Monroe

to an embassy by the

The illustrious Jeffers-

minister to Russia. M

to the court of St. Jar

ed him to the departm-

served with success a

responsible stations—

lest are respected b-

ments. He is honor-

own countrymen. H

fidence of the vena-

dents.

Extract of a letter from N

gentleman in this city,

"I know not what

for the Presidency, or

any; neither do I sup-

in or out of that offic-

that since I came her-

opportunities of seeing

west and south, I am

his favour.

It is the generally

he is too turbulent, bi-

and his temper too

important officer, w-

moderation. But ne-

ion so much mistake

himself, he has been p-

uations which called t-

character, which he p-

degree; and his condu-

has been animadverte-

were utterly ignoran-

under which he acted,

whom he had to deal;

too much of native

much on the rectitud-

appear in his vindicat-

I have understood t-

is in his confidence, t-

session of letters whic-

ed, would in all prob-

prospects of ——. I d-

nature of those letter

the one of the latest

est entreaty that they

order that the eviden-

action may be destr-

would have been p-

friends of Jackson se-

ate, when the possibi-

of wantonness of mot-

Should — be elect-

them would look I

self be elected

ough, but should ne-

ed, you will probably

the future day."